## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

[The Editor would be glad to receive articles of from \$ 000 to 6,000 words, or serial papers of greater length for tublication on the first page of, and written exclusively for, THE NATIONAL TRIEDNE. The subjects submitted should be of interest to the veterous in general, and should be treated with especial regard to historical accuracy of statement. Articles on the behavior of some particular regiment or brigade on some field whereon it wis tinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a preminent part, in some siege wherein it acted deleasively or offensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march or the camp; personal adventures, all such are soliched. Shorier papers, of from 500 to 1,000 words, and of the same character, are also desired for "Picting Pasm Over." All articles will receive consideration, and if available will have insertion. Stamps should be in-closed # it is desired that the manuscript be returned if unavailable.

BRAVE OLD WOODBURY. Recollections of the Battle of Gaines's

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Since you published my sketch of the bastle of Malvern Hill I have received many letters from old comrades who were there thanking me for the very graphic and accurate description of the part that the Fifth Corps took in

I thank Serg't Rathery for his correction. I knew now that it was brave old Battery D that we had the honor of supporting in many a fight, and those boys could not forget the 4th Mich. No braver commander than Charles Graffin or a bester company of artillerymen was found in the whole Potomac army.

I had a very good letter from one of the old 9th Mass., Comrade James Corcaran, of River Point, R. I.; one from Alfred Davenport, 5th N. Y.; one from C. P. Lawrence, 32d Mass., of East Pepperell, Mass.; and one from a comrade away out in Cadmus, Kan., who was one of Forsythe's scouts.

I remember seeing the following letter some time ago from one of my old regiment in relation to the supposed death of Corp l Dupont at the battle of Gaines's Mill. It was from the North Woods in Michigan:

"Old Comrade Dupont," it runs, "seeing your name in the papers as Captain of the Detroit Light Infantry, I am reminded of June 27, 1862, seeing Corp'l Dupont, of Go. K. 4th Mich, struck by a bullet, as was supposed, shot dead through the head. Rebels to the right of us, rewels to the left, front, and reat, rebels all around. Our Captain kHied; First Lieutenant killed; First Sergeant killed: First Corporal killed! KNL yells, and shnicks!

"Was it so or was it a bad dream? I dare not try to tell the story of that place lest folks think me a liar, and often I hope it was not a reedity, but only a nightmare. Please assure me, if you can, that it was not real, dear Dopont. I know you are the one, so bright and cheery, so gkid and lighthearted and hopeful, though it was years ago when we were soldier lads together, led like sheep to the slaughter, on that terrible Friday morning, the beginning of the bloody week in the old Potomac army.

"I remember lying on the ground that night, completely exhausted by the fearful fighting, dazed by the terrible and shocking sights that had met my gaze but a few hours before. My senses were bewildered. I could not trust them. George Crogan lay beside me. After a season of silence, I thought I would trust myself to speak, and see if be believed it was true. 'George,' said I, 'the Captain is killed.' 'Yes,' he replied. Then I mentioned Lieut. Beers. 'Yes,' replied George: 'he is dead.'

"I went on naming the brave boys, one after another, actually discrediting the sound of my own voice. I could not believe that they were all dead-bright, brave boys, hearty and jolly only a few hours before. But George confirmed the horrid truth as I went over the long roll of the dead, you among them. Ah! supposing that historians could write the war history and picture it just as it was at Gaines's Mill, and those seven days of battle, and make the reader feel the same emotions that we felt therecrushing exhaustion, hunger, thirst, pain, and, worse than all else, the conciousness that our brave regiment was cut to pieces, and the best and bravest of our boys lying

mangled on the field. "Do you suppose that readers would call it a 'Glorious Battle Piece'? Would men read of war if they experienced the same emotions that we felt there? You ought to write your experience on the fatal field, and put in plain, simple words, just as it was, from the time that the rebs made their first charge—the repulse, the second charge, the terrible hand-to-hand melee, the retreat, the the old 4th Mich. The rally, under our grand old hero, Woodbury, as he rushed in among us bareheaded with the flag in one hand and his sword (whisfling in fiery circles around his head) in the other; his tremendons voice, as he roared (really and truly hon like): 'Rally, my brave boys, my 4th Mich., rally on the colors!' Oh, it was the most awful and heroic picture of a man ever seen in this world, it seems to me, was that of Woodbury rallying his men. Don't you



IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

"What grieves me is the fact that recorded history utterly ignores Woodbury's rally of paemy-certainly five to one of us-until

prdered to retreat. "I should like to hear from you and learn all around you, your life in Libby Prison, soldier-in the battles that ensued until are to a Nation, would be too terrible if they | have taken their places at any price. were not the life-blood of liberty."

fectly natural that the privates should do Mich., Hudson, Mich. the work and bear the brant of the battle, Love lightens labor, Hood's Sarsanarilla light-not because there were so many of them one Spring cleaning trials. Enough said!

that to try and do them justice would have been an undertaking of such magnitude it could not be thought of, but rather fighting was in their line of duty, and they were there for that purpose and expected to fight

the best they knew how. Comrade Barlow's letter recalls to me many sad incidents of the engagements at Gaines's Mill. Our part of the Army of the Potomac, the Fifth Corps, had just returned from the fight at Mechanicsville, and going back to our old camp near or on the Gaines farm, we struck tents, packed up and stafted on what is called the retreat to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. The sick and wounded were sent to the White House, on the Panunky River. Porter's Fifth Corps took up a position some two or three miles beyond Gaines's Mill; Sykes's Division of Regulars being in advance, and Gen. Morell's Division, to which the 4th Mich. belonged, The retreat generally was conducted in

geod order, from our first start at Mechanicsville. June 26, at night, until our arrival at the James River, July 2. Stonewall Jackson advanced in great force on the 27th. Perter's Corps was formed on the arc of a

I can remember as plain as though it happened yesterday how we piled up our knapracks in a field before going into the fight and one or two from each company was left



HE WAS STRUCK ON THE HEAD.

to guard them. That was the last we saw of those knapsacks. The Johnnies had them all that night; at least, we never knew what became of them. The guards, I supfor the rear.

Butterfield's Brigade took the extreme left, Martineale the right, and Griffin and Sykes's Regulars the center. We moved kill, kill! And a whirlwind of bullets, ground sloping for some distance to a Capt. Brooks, who had been instrumental in

The battle opened soon after noon. I re-member the rattle of muskery from the 62d Pa. It seemed down in the swamp on our right, and in our immediate front a line of skirmishers of Berdae's Sharpshooters were enemy. I wender that any of those greencoared riflemen ever got out alive. I was side street, Knoxville, Tenn. afraid to shoot, lest it might be one of them instead of our gray-coated enemy, and the smoke made it very difficult to determine which it was. Atter awhile they came crawling back, and we felt very much rebeved. I have no doubt that some of them

were hit by our men. About 2 o'clock p. m. Griffin's Brigade, composed of the 14th N. Y., 4th Mich., 9th Mass., and 62d Pa., brought on the first important opening of the battle, and in a short time Syker's Regulars. Martindale's and Botterfield's Brigades were at it hot and heavy. A few of my company had found some bales of hay near our line-of-battle,

and we quickly utilized them. I suggested that we put dirt on them, so as to prevent any possibility of their taking fire from our guns. These bales of hay, no doubt, saved many a poor boy's life that day, for they made a most excellent breast-

work. Back of our line was a log house with the usual number of lean-to's, and into this house were taken our wounded. Stonewall Jackson's column had joined Lee and was making a vigorous attack on Porter's right, but they were often repulsed and hurled back under the galling fire of our artillery. Sykes's Regulars were fighting as only

Regulars do, but they did not surpass the desperate fighting of our volunteers. Griffin's Brigade was suffering badly, the old 4th was losing heavily, and so were the 14th, the bloody 9th Mass., as we called them, as brave a regiment as ever the State of Massaborrible shaughter-first of the rebs, then of gradualty pushed back by overwhelming Fifteenth Corps on that march, under Gen.

Martindale's right was heavily pressed. and Gen. Miles's old regiment, the 22d Mass., was gallantly bearing the brunt.

It was about this time that the 4th Mich lost some of its bravest and best. Capt. Du Pay and Lieut. Jones were killed, Capt. George Spaulding (now our honored Repre-Smith and Preston badly wounded, Adj't river, and the ends made fast to trees on Earl and Lieut, Beers wounded, and a score either bank. At daylight our brigade were

The roar of artillery was tremendous, and the sharp rattle of musketry made it seem | with water frem waist to armpit deep, and as though pandemonium was let loose. It always has seemed more like a huge dream than a reality. That night, after the army had fallen back across the Chickahominy Creek, I wandered around in a half-dazed rebels fell back until it became a running Colonel, and later Brigadier-General"; "he condition, wondering if I was awake.

The Union troops fought well, but the odds mercy of our foe.

The Peninsular Campaign was no picnic. the regiment in that hell of horrors, and Many of my own company and regiment I like to ask the 13th Iowa when and how making us stand against the overwhelming have not seen since the close of the war, they recovered theirs. It has always been a your experience as the rebs swarmed over | who took part in the Peninsular Campaign, | that for us to capture. That flag is now in you and the storm of lead from both sides and when I see these old veterans, half-clad swept the ground-like invisible harrow-teeth and poor in flesh, geing about our streets, I tore it down, one of the boys who belonged can point to them and say of a truth they | to that grand old 4th Iowa. and all through till the last. Poor Woodbury know what war is. And where is the one was with us-I might say with every private that begrudges the small pittance that is over who was first into Columbia, or who paid to them four times a year for the work | first planted their colors on the Statehouse, Tuesday, July 1, when he went to his death they did at the front? These are the men but I do maintain that Gen. O. O. Howard's as gaily as if on dress-parade, at Malvern that ought to have the service pension. Hill. Oh, the cost of heroes, priceless as they There are few of the growlers that would bonors from our brigade to which we are

I was near Corp'l Dupent when he was tenant, Co. F, 31st Iowa, Wauneta, Neb. This, my readers, is a picture of the inci- shot, and I might say saw the ball strike dents of the battle of Gaines's Mill as him. To me it seemed to strike him written by Charles H. Bariew, of Co. K. 4th squarely in the forchead. We had just Mich., and for homely eloquence and graphic | rallied on the colors, and Col. Weodbury, I realism of description it is remarkable. I think, gave the order to lie down. A bricannot but say, as Com ide Barlow does, gade of Alabamians was coming up the slope would that someone could write history some 40 rods away. We did the best we and tell what the private soldier did. We could against fearful odds, but they bore generally got praise, p amotion and honers or betaken prisoners. Dupont lay upon the heaped upon them for lying their duty, and field apparently as dead as ever a person the thought of the bo, who accually did | could be. The ball must have taken a course the fighting and made a possible for the around the skull. It was as great a surprise victory was but a secondary matter. It was to me as it was to Comrade Barlow to learn looked upon as a matter of course and per- of his espape from death. -A. H. Boies, 4th

THE "SWAMP ANGEL." To Andrew Wadleigh, a New Hamsphire Comrade, Much Credit is Due for Its

Mounting. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I read in your issue of Feb. 13, over the signature of F. C. Tarr, of the 9th Me., a story of the mounting of the "Swamp Angel" near Charleston. I have seen several articles on that subject. All of them fail to give any Gibson, Ind. Ter. The General was concredit to Andrew J. Wadleigh, at that time a line-officer in a New Hampshire regiment

When we landed on Hilton Head, after the reduction of the forts by the navy, the inland approach had no fortifications, and in order to facilitate work on a line of works about three miles long, a detail of 100 carpenters was made. This detail was divided into 12 squads, and a foreman selected for each. Perhaps F. C. Tarr may remember | tle, the Colonel at once decided to make a a small-sized private who had charge of the erection of a two-story block-house down in the woods near the left of the line of works. Col. Serreil used to call me "Corprel." Andrew J. Wadleigh was also one of these foremen, at that time a Sergeant. He had

that part of the work fell to him, and he also did much other work. While the seven days' fight before Richmond was going on, a demonstration was made against Charleston for the purpose of keeping the Confederates there from reinforcing those at Richmond. Gen. Stevens, then in command of our right wing, wanted to mount a siege-gun in one of his batteries,

seen five years' service in the navy, and been

driked to mount and dismount heavy guns :

and having in his command the 1st N. Y. Eng., naturally called on them. This was a good regiment, but none of the officers or men knew anything about siegeguns and they utterly failed; did not, of course, know how to mount the gun, nor even how to build a suitable platform. Finally, after complete failure on the part of the engineers, Gen. Stevens asked Capt. Brooks, of Co. A, Eng., if there could not be somebody found in the whole expedition capable of mounting a siege-gun?

Capt. Brooks replied that there was a squad of men somewhere on the island that understood all this kind of work, but he had lost track of them. Gen. Stevens at once directed him to get on his horse and ride until he found them. The Captain rode from morning till three o'clock, and found us with the right wing of the army.

About 3 o'clock next morning our siegegun opened fire on the enemy. This was due to Wadleigh's energy and the fact that pose, took the best of them and then skinned our squad, now reduced to five, were all in practice, each when his own work gave out helping the others.

When Gen. Gillmore wanted the "Swamp Angel" (according to my information) they forward to the edge of a thick wood, the bad the same experience; and I presume stream, along the banks of which seemed | getting Wadleigh promoted, knew that he quite swampy and much underbrush, with was in that army, and, as a last resort, he a few large oaks and other hard-wood tim- was sent for. It was through his pluck, ber, made it look quite dense a few rods | energy, and fertility of resource that the Swamp Angel was moved across mud 15 feet deep, and I presume F. C. Tarr knows how soft.

As to Andrew J. Wadleigh, he hailed from Wolfbero, N. H. I have received two or three letters from him since the war, but exchanging shess with the van-guard of the bave heard nothing of him for about 25 years .- F. M. HOUGHTON, 53 East Brook-

> Feel Like Living. Gloomy, morose, pessimistic merials are so because their blood and liver are out of order. If you have a friend who is continually crusty-may be you are yourself-recommend Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer and see how quickly things will brighten. This medicine has been in exist- heard. ence for more than a century and has been proven intallible in that length of time. No would not invigorate it. Not sold by druggists; can be had of local retail agents only. Or write to Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112-114 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST INTO COLUMBIA.

At Least, the Iowa Brigade Captured the Rebel Colors and Received the Surrender from the Mayor.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of March 5 Gen. O. O. Howard, in his Memoirs, summarily disposes of the controversy as to what troops first entered Columbia, and awards that honor to a squad of the 13th Iowa. Stricely speaking Gen. Heward may be correct, but the question to my mind is, Was the placing of the colors of the 13th Iowa on the Statehouse of Columbia by Lieut,-Col. Kennedy and his squad honorably done; and in all fairness could they justly claim the honor that Gen. Howard has given them? I would be the last man chusetis sent out, and 62d Pa., the largest to detract from the courage and bravery of regiment in the division. They were being an Iowa soldier, for I was one, myself, of the P. J. Osterhaus. I know how Columbia

was taken. During the night of the 16th of February our Iowa Brigade, composed of the 4th, 9th. 25th, 26th, 30th, and 31st Iowa, temporarily commanded by Col. Stern, of the 25th Iowa. were floated across the Broad River in two pontoen boats, propelled across stream by sentative in Congress) wounded, Lieuts. | aid of a line or rope stretched across the of the rank and file lying dead upon the all across and lying along under the bank of the river. We were ordered to advance. and immediately found ourselves in a slongh full of cypress knees to stumble over. We were not long, however, in passing

that obstacle, gaining solid ground, and advascing rapidly, firing on the enemy. The

When we reached the suburbs of Columwere against them. Each day their ranks | bia the Mayor of the city met us, coming became thinner and thinner. Each day they out in his carriage, and surrendered the city pledded aleng, tootsore and weary, fighting to Col. Stone, who was in command of the their way from their old campground on the brigade. Col. Stone, thinking the fight was Chickahominy to the banks of the James. over, dismounted and took a seat in the Each day we left some loved comrade to the Mayor's carriage, intending to ride back into the city with the Mayor.

The soldier who got through those seven when the enemy again opened fire on us four times at Shiloh; Lieutenant-Colonel days of fighting has doubly earned the pen- from the city. We formed in plateons and 1862; afterward Colonel; in June, 1865, was sion that a great Government like ours fought them through the streets. Being on made Brigadier-General, then in his 26th would give him, and when we are asked the skirmish-line all day, and in command where are these men who came out of the of a part of the line, I was among the first service what has become of them, we of our troops into the city. I know that the can only answer that we know not. They colors of our brigade were planted on the are scattered like the leaves of the forest. Statehouse, and in this connection I would although we hear that they are alive in some query with me why Col. Kennedy, when distant part of the country. Of my own he planted his colors on the Statehouse, company there are four living in this city failed to tear down the rebel flag, but left Nebraska, in the possession of the man who

I do not care to revive the controversy statements in his article of March 5 detracts justly entitled .- A. J. McPeak, First Lieu-

Home Seekers Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the Western Country and enable the home seekers to secure a home in time to commence work for the season of 1896, the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway has arranged to run a series of four home seekers excursions to all know what the officers did, and they down on us until we were obliged to retreat various points in the West, Northwest and Southwest on the following dates: March 10, cuit Court, absolutely insures the members of agricultural papers ever published and 25 and three officers and 194 men died.

April 7 and 21 and May 5, at the low rate of all features of the Relief Department against packets of flower seeds, all of well-known and two dollars more than ONE FARE for the round loss. trip. Tickets will be goed for return on any Payments of benefits, pensions and deposits price at any store in the land for flower seeds Tnesday and Friday within twenty-one days will continue as before the appointment of Re- is 10 cents per packet, which means that for from date of sale. For rates, time of trains | ceivers, the Relief Department not being really | an investment of a half dollar you get \$3 in and further details apply to any coupon ticket affected by this appointment in any way.

The Savings and Building Feature will con-Agricultural Epitomist (50 cents) for one year. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William | tinue to loan money to employes as heretofore. | This is not only getting something for nothing.

CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH. Following Blunt's Lead Through Indian Ter-

ritory and Arkansas. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE : Col. E. C. Catherwood, with about 400 men of the 6th Mo. Cav. and a section of the 3d Ind. battery, left Springfield, Mo., July 20, 1863, under orders to reinforce Gen. Blunt at Fort fronted by the rebel forces, under Gen. Cooper, and in great danger of being driven out of the Territory.

On arriving at Neosho, Col. Catherwood was informed by scouts that the Confederate Gen. Coffey was in camp at Pineville with his command of rebel cavalry. Believing that he could not pass them without a batforced march and surprise the force under Gen. Caffey.

We left Neosho July 22, arriving at Pineville the next morning. Just as the head of our main column got into the town we heard heavy firing in front. By the time we were formed in line just south of the town, our two pieces of arullery being planted in the road, our advance came ronning in in great confusion, saying that they had met a heavy force of the enemy, who were now in close

The enemy's advance soon came in sight, and, being within good rifle-range, our entire line, including the artillery, opened on them at once. Evidently this was unexpected by the Johnnies. They fell into complete confusion, retreating in disorder. Col. Catherwood directed Capt. Birch, of Co. F, to take Co. F and detachments from other companies, in all 100 men, and charge before they had time to form. He stood ready to support him with the rest of the command.

Capt. Birch came up with the enemy while in the act of forming their line. Our bugles sounded the charge, and with a wild cheer our men dashed forward, breaking the enemy's line and routing them. Close pursuit was made for five miles, until the enemy had been completely dispersed. In this action the enemy's loss was 75 killed and

wounded left on the field. The way being now open, we continued on our march to Fort Gibson, arriving there late in the evening of the 27th. We were considerably surprised here at seeing several Indians riding round the fort dressed in our uniforms and wearing Captain's or Lieutenant's shoulder-straps, indicating their rank in the Union army. We learned that two | Comrade Brooks." regiments of Indians were among our forces with Gen. Blunt, who was in camp some 50 miles southwest of Fort Gibson. Early in the morning of the 28th we were on the march, crossing the Arkansas River and

Our post was on the outer line and about three miles from camp. Our orders were to abandon the post at daylight, or as seen as we heard the enemy getting ready to march. It was about sonrise when we returned to camp. Our regiment, the 6th Me., was just forming on the east side of and facing the main road. Taking our place in line at once and looking acress on the west side of the road we saw a regiment of colored infantry drawn up in line ready to march.

Just at this time two regiments of Indian cavalry galloped bast their faces painted in the most hideous colors, and their scalp-locks held erect by bands of bristling feathers. They raised the war-whoop, and the colored soldiers, taking off their caps, answered in their desp, broad voices. Probably such a commingling of sound has seidom been

The whole army was soon on the march, moving at a rapid fate over a beautiful prairie one's blood was ever so poisoned that it country with groves of timber along the wouldn't clear it, no liver so torpid that it streams. The enemy was camped about 10 miles in our front, but retreated after a slight skirmish with our advance. We pursued them at a rapid fate, going on a quick trot almost the entire day until 5 o'clock p. m., when the enemy made a stand at Perryville, on the Canadian River. Here they had extensive salt works of great value to them. But after a sharp action with our advance division they fired the town and retreated.

We camped here for the night. Gen. Blunt did not pursue farther, as it was reported that large reinforcements were coming to the enemy from Texas.

The next move was to capture Fort Smith. Ark. Turning in that direction we arrived near the fort on Aug. 5. After heavy skirmishing on the next evening and following morning, the enemy evacuated the fort. We pursued them the next day for about 20 miles, when they made a stand at what was called the Devil's Backbone. This battle was fought in thick timber. We dismounted for action. The fight lasted from 2 o'clack p. m. until near 6 o'clock, when the enemy retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Our force in this battle was commanded by Col. Cloud, of the 2d Kan. Cav. We returned to Fort Smith, remaining there for the next 10 days; then by easy marches went back to Springfield, Me. We had no rations, but fived off the country .- DAVID B. Topp, Sergeant, Co. G, 6th Mo. Cav., Ciarksdale, Mo.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DIS-ORDERS "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual remedy. Sold only in boxes.

The Youngest General. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 9, 1896, I see a notice of the death of Gen. Wm. P. Lasselie, in which you state "he was by brevet was the youngest General officer on the Union side"; "was born Aug. 17, 1836." As this is the third officer noticed in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during the past year as "the youngest General in the Union army," I wish to add to the list the name of Gen. George C. Rogers. Born Nov. 22, 1839 (see history of Kansas, page 1204); Spring of 1861 enlisted as a private in Co. I, 15th We had proceeded but a short distance III.; Captain September, 1861; wounded year, "being the youngest General in the

army." According to the dates he was three years, by his son, Rev. John E. Fesler, S. of V., three months, and five days younger than and President of Springfield (Mo.) Normal Gen. Lasselle, and two years six months younger than the youngest of the other two mentioned .- "HICH PRIVATE," Box 956, Emporia, Kan.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company-Re lief Department.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 29, 1896. The Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company authorize me to give the following notice: By the order of the United States Circuit tected, and will be fulfilled to the letter. Under the Court's order, the Relief Depart- Springfield, Mo. ment will be continued precisely in the same manner under the Company's management, and members of the Relief Department will receive benefits, etc., with the same regularity and

certainty as heretofore.

## PICKET SHOTS.

[All communications for this column will receive due attention, and those found available used as soon as possible. Comrades should write very briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper only, and on matters of general interest. The number of Picket Shots which reach the Editor is so great that room cannot be found for all, however meritorious, and these chosen now cannot find insertion for some little while. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that manuscript unavailable be returned.1

Five Forks.

S. A. Clark, Co.'s F and M, 1st Vt. Cav., Willow Lakes, S. D., writes: "Referring to Comrade Warren's statement of Feb. 6, as to my article regarding the 'Lost Opportunity,' he seems to think I was reflecting on the Fifth Corps and its commander, Gen. Warren. Nothing of the kind was intended. He was a follower of Gen. Warren, and upholds him under all circumstances. I fully accord him that privilege. I followed Sheridan, and stand up for him under all circumstances, unless his position was assailable.

"Comrade Warren advances no argument to prove his position, only his own statement. My position was backed by Gens. Grant, Meade, and Sherman. Gen. Sherman was Lieutenant-General commanding the army when the Warren Court of Inquiry was held. Gen. Grant was then President. I can prove my statements by any history of the war, by Gen. Sheridan's and Grant's Memoirs, and official records of the

One of the Youngest. J. W. Parsons, New Britain, Conn., says that John Brooks, an attorney of Ellsworth, Kan., is a very young man to have been in the war. Comrade Parsons says: "I claimed that our man, Joe White, 42 years old next June, and nine years and eight months old when he was accepted as a drummer-boy in a New Hampshire regiment, led the procession. Drummer-boy Johnny Brooks has clearly proven that he was taken as a drummer when he was but eight years, eight months, and eight days old. He will not be 42 years old until Oct. 27. He was born in 1854, and joined the army in July, 1863. He drummed for the Fifth Veteran Reserve Corps. We waive our claim in favor of

Some of the Oldest.

J. Caster, Union Mills, Iowa, writes that Curtis King, Co. C. 37th Iowa, enlisted at the age of 80 years, for three years or the war. Others were, N. Blake, aged 77; Nich moving in a southwesterly course, arriving Ramey, 72; B. Blackburn, 72; Jacob Osat the camp of Gen. Blunt late in the even- | walt, 71; Henry Pate, 71; M. G. Scott, 70, ing. The writer, then 17 years of age, was and Levi Jessup, 70, members of the same

regiment. He Was the Herder.

George J. Philpot, 3d Iowa, Cedar Falls, says: "Gen. Howard in his monegraph of Feb. 20, reminded a Cedar Falls comrade, J. A. Spear, 46th Pa., that he was the soldier who had charge of the herd of cattle spoken of. One leg of his trousers was gone, and he wore a planter hat with half a rim. The General's description, he says, was a good

Wants Some Names. I saw an article in your paper from A. E. Wright, 10th Ohio Cav. I was a member of Co. G, enlisting Oct. 1, 1862, and serving to

the close of the war. I am Secretary of the Regimental Association, and wish every member who chances to see this would send me the names of all comrades who have died within the past few years, as I want to make a death-roll to be read each year at the Rennions.

"I am very much pleased to see the vigorous fight THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is making for the Service Pension Bill. As for myself I would rather see the Per Diem Bill pass, or for the Government to give an extra bounty to those who enlisted in the early part of the war, and who only got \$100 bounty, and had to bear all the heat and burden of the

Information Wanted. J. W. Eldridge, 2 State St., Hartford, Conn., is very anxious to get copies of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE from Aug. 20, 1881, to March 29, 1883, and is willing to pay a good price for them. Look your old files up and write to him.

A Fine Record.

Commander H. E. Rowley, of Post 134, Lacon, Ill., enlisted at Havana, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1861, and was discharged as First Corporal of Co. A, 89th N. Y., at Fert Pewhatan, Va., Sept. 27, 1864. He was present for duty on every march, and in every engagement in which his company and regiment participated during his term of service. He was one of the men left out in the videt holes in the front at Cold Harber when the Army of the Potomac changed base to City Point, Va. It was not thought possible that these videts could escape capture by the enemy, and their sacrifice was deemed necessary for the safety of the army by the Commanding General-Grant. Yet, by almost superhuman exertions in holding the enemy in check, they forced their way to White House Landing in time to take the transports. And Comrade Rowley was on the skirmish-line in the first advance on the enemy's works at Petersburg, and in the front rank in all the severe fighting and campaigning that followed. Every one of these men earned on that occasion, and should receive, a medal of honor.-Ep.

Who Knows About This? A Florida comrade, who wants to know

the facts, sends us a clipping from a Ocala paper giving an account of a Confederate Reunion at that place, in which it is said: "Gen. Dickison was the next on the program, and told of his memorable campaign on the St. Johns River, his battles at St. Augustine, Palatka, and Gainesville, and his decoying a transport with over 600 men | For valor in battle and fidelity to every solaboard, which, with his masked battery on | dierly duty its record is unimpeachable;

did not lose a man.' He wants to know about the truth of this.

"No Flag on George's Coffin." Place, Mergantown, Ind. Time, Dec. 27, 1895. The funeral of Capt. Geo. L. Fesler, Co. C, 27th Ind., was about to be preached River, Ky., Dec. 20, 1861, to serve three School, at the earnest request of the brothers | mander of the regiment, was promoted and venerable mother (82) of the deceased. Brigadier-General, Nov. 29, 1862. He was Mrs. Elizabeth Prosser, a spectator, who succeeded by Col. William E. Hobson. The might well be called "the soldier's friend," command served in Hascall's Division, looked hurriedly at the coffin and said to Twenty-third Corps, and lost eight officers one near her, "Why, there is no flag on | and 50 men killed and six officers and 187 George's coffin!" So she trudged home and | died. got the town flag used on Memorial Days, brought it, and laid it on the coffin. After the funeral the son purchased the flag and took it to his Missouri home. It is clear in Court appointing Receivers for the Baltimore bis mind that no loyal soldier ought ever be & Ohio Railroad Company, all obligations of buried without the old flag lying on his the Relief Department are thoroughly pro- coffin. Let the Posts consider this, and make it a general custom. - JOHN E. FESLER.

value for nothing, and the occurrence is so rare that we feel like calling the particular atten-The funds belonging to the Relief Depart- | tion of our readers to a case in point. We rement, both Relief, Savings, and Pension Fea- fer te the ad of the Agricultural Epitomist tures, under the order of the United States | which appeared in our issue of March 12, Circuit Court, are perfectly safe, and the ap- They offer a single year's subscription to that pointment of the Receivers and their manage- paper and 25 packets of flower seeds for the standard varieties, for 50 cents! The usual S. R. BARR, Superintendent, but is even better than that proposition.

## THEIR RECORDS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Commands

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several bundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerou sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.

> > The 15th Me.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: This regiment has a record covering nearly five eventful years of hard service. The 15th Me. entered the service under the call of September, 1861, authorizing Maine to raise at the expense of the General Government one regiment of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and six batteries of light artillery. The Winter of 1861 found us housed in canvas tents on the bleak and iceclad hills of the Kennebec; thence, in the early Spring of 1862, by a month's sea-voyage we were transplanted to the burning sands of an island of the Mississippi; a month later saw us following Farragut and Butler to the conquest of that hothed of rebeldom, the city of New Orleans, with a Summer of camp-life adjacent to the malaris-infected swamps of the Mississippi, where, by death and disease, the regiment became fearfully decimated, burying more than 100 of our boys in Louisiana swamps; a trip in the Fall for a ninemonths' period of recuperation to western Florida; the return to Louisiana in the Summer of 1863 for another period of malaria-poisoning in enlarged allopathic doses and with most fatal results; the Fall of that year finds us upon a transport fleet leading the advance of a memorable campaign along the southern coast of Texas, where, in a tempestuous sea-voyage fraught with imminent danger, forced marches upon the sea-pounded beaches of the islands, besieging and capturing rebel fortresses, and bardships and privations innumerable, we were engaged through the Fall and Winter of 1863 and to March of 1864. That the boys keenly relished that variety of life is evinced by the fact that while there, and the season of the "Texas Northers" was at its hight, three-fourths of all present re-enlisted as veteran volunteers for another three-years' term. In March, 1864, we abandon the Texas coast, return to Louisiana, skip across the State to the Opelousas and La Fourche regions, and engage in that ever-to-be-remembered 600-miles march, the Banks Red River expedition-a campaign of which it is just to say that for heroic, soldierly work, the fatigues of the march, hairbreadth escapes, desperate battles fought and loath- tonic. Purely Vegetable, Non-Alcoholic. A package some prison-life experiences, if not on account of results attained, it is worthy a place on the historic page side by side with the parative of that much-written-up campaign known as "Sherman's march to the sea," Four months of this experience and we are again making a mysterious sea-voyage, terminating on the Potomac-a battalion of our regiment reaching Washington at that eventful period in the history of the war when Early engaged the Union forces in battle so uncomfortably near the White House. It joined in the chase with the Sixth Corps up the Valley, an exceptionally severe march; and while Sheridan was gathering his forces for the heroic work of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill in the Fall, the reenlisted men took their long-promised veteras furlough, spending a month in Maine and returning to the Virginia Valley in October in season to take place as part and parcel of the Army of the Shenandeah, where the non-re-enlisted men had remained all the while. Here the regiment did service in the Fall and Winter of 1864 and the Spring of 1865, being of the force that was marching up the Valley in the direction of Lynchburg when the flag of truce was raised by the rebel commander preceding the surrender of his forces to Gen. Grant at Appomattex. The regiment was also of that victorious pageant which marched in the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war. But even then its service was not completed, as it was immediately after asked to again return to the malaria-infected regiens of the South, spending more than a year in adventurous service in Georgia and South Carolina during the troublous period intervening between the withdrawal of military law and the resteration of civil law pending the setting up of the reconstructed State Governments. On the 6th of July, 1866, the regiment received its final muster-out, and July 18 a little party joined its commander, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. B. Murray, in returning to the Gov-

ernor of Maine the regimental banner we had henorably borne for a period of four years, seven months and 11 days. We recall the dreary months of those terribly-debilitating Summers in Louisiana and South Carolina; those pathetic funeral services at Camp Parapet and at other points-how, day after day and week after week, we lowered the wooden boxes containing the remains of loved comrades into what little of earth was found in those fever-cursed swamps. The record of 240 deaths and 231 disability discharges for 1861-'64, and of 98 deaths and 74 disability discharges for our last year's service-an aggregate of 338 deaths and 305 disability discharges-tells the story of our sacrifices more eloquently than can words of mine. I need not recount the achievements of the regiment in the desperate battles in which it was engaged, or speak of its gallantry all through its long term of service. In every emergency of its long term of service the old 15th heroically acquitted itself. It never dishonored its officers, its State, its country, the landing and sharpshooters hid in the while for patient, enduring, self-sacrificing cypress trees, killed and wounded in 45 min- efforts in the country's behalf in the days of cypress trees, killed and wounded in 45 minntes all but 66 of that command, while he
that country's direct peril it is deserving of
that command, while he a place upon the State's roll of honor by the side of the most illustrious of Maine organizations.-Maj. H. A. SHOREY, Bridgton, Me. The 13th Ky.

The regiment was organized at Green years, and was mustered out Jan. 12, 1865. Col. Edward H. Hobson, the first com-

The 20th Ky.

The regiment was organized at Smithland. Ky., in January, 1862, for three years, and was mustered out Jan. 17, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Hanson, of this regiment, was promoted to Colonel of the 37th Ky. in December, 1863. Capt. James W. Craddock was made Colonel of the 16th Ky. May 5, 1862. Second Lieut. Wickliffe Cooper be-It is not often in these times of close business | came Colonel of the 4th Ky. Cav. in May, competition that one secures something of 1863. Col. Sanders D. Bruce, who commanded the 20th Ky, when it took the field, resigned June 24, 1864. When mustered out the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Waller. In a fight with Morgan July 4, 1863, the regiment lost five men killed and 16 wounded. The command ment of the Relief Department under the ridiculously small sum of 50 cents. Think of served mostly in Hascall's Division, Twentysupervision, and with the approval of the Cir- it! A year's subscription to one of the best | third Corps, and lost a total of 36 men killed

200,000 MEN CURED.

Since 1891 over 200,000 men have used the simple, harmless recipe which cured me of lost vigor, from errors and excesses. You can prepare it yourself or I will furnish it ready for use cheaper than a druggist can.
Recipe and full directions by addressing,
Mr. Thomas Barnes, Box 556, Marshall, Mich.

Mich.), St. Anthony, Idaho, the address of O. 8

Bridges, who served three years and nine months in the 5th Wis, battery under Capt. Geo. Gardner.

## A Stomach Out of Order

is a poor assistance in furnishing blood and bone. It hinders rather than assiste the system in its work. A weak or dys-peptic stomach is the foundation of many ailments.

> Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

the old Swiss-German remedy regulates and strengthens the digestive organs while it purifies the blood and invigor-ates the system. It was discovered by an old German physician and has been in use for over one hundred years, though not extensively advertised. It seldom fails to care all diseases caused by impoverished or impure blood or from disordered stomac No drug-store medicine; is sold

only by regular Vitalizer agents.

Persons living where there are no agents for Dr Peter's Blood Vitalizer

can, by sending \$2.00, obtain twelve

35-cent trial bottles direct from the proprietor. This offer can only be obtained once by the same person. Write to DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

112 and 114 So. Hoyne Ave.,

Private Dalzell's Bureau of JAMES M. DALZELL.

Attorney and Counseller at Law, 87 Main

Street, Caldwell, Ohio, or P. O. Box 969,

Chicago, Ill.; or Washington, D. C. Practices in Ohio, and in the U. S. Courts, and Federal Departments at Washington. Writes Lectures, Arguments, Speeches, Essays, &c., to order. Originality and satisfaction guaranteed. References cheerfully given. Thirty years experience (nearly) and a library and literary collection unequalled make it possible to suit any occasion described with a new and acceptable production. So Busy persons ave time and money, and much labor and anxiety, even when using only part for embellishment or illustration. No literary work is so difficult as the preparation.

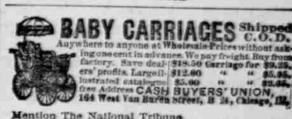
ration of a popular address. TCharges moderate, from \$3.00 to \$25.00, according to labor, and invariably in advance. No time for idle letters. Enclose stamp to above address for particulars. All correspondence con



20 VEADO OF SUCCESS. First time result a clear and beautiful complexion. One package, postpaid, fifty cents. Two packages, ninety cents. Mention The National Tribune.

LOOKS WELL-WEARS WELL. One-haif dozen W. B. plated tenspoors, WARRANT-ED NO BRASS. Looks as well as SOLID SILVER. Postpahl to any address Hustling agents wanted in every town. Send 2c. stamp for terms and territory. ACHE NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 717, Philadelphia, Pa.

can EASH 28 TO SIG A WEEK. p



FAT FOLKS reduced 15 16s. a month; any one can make remedy at home Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark. tays, "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving, No sickness, Sample box, Etc., 4c, Hall & Co., "D. H." Bx. 404, St. Louis, Mo. Mention The National Tribune.

FREE trial in your home. Cut this cut and send for catalogue. Prices to suit you. Oxford See. ing Machines awarded World's Fair Medal, the Table What ANY WILL DO. FULL SUF OF ATTACHMENTS. THE TABLE ADDRESS OXFORD MOSE. CO., 340 Wabash Are., CHICAGO. Mention The National Tribune.

ESTUDY Success In Rusiness Life Home, by Mail. It will pay to investigate. Cat, free. Trini lesson 10a BRYANT & STRATTON, 45 College Bidg., Buffalo, N.Y. Mention The National Tribuna

fou can now grasp a fortune. A new geide fo rapid wealth, with 240 fine angravings, sent free to any person. This is a chance of a lifetime. Write at once. Lyun & Co. 48 BondSt. New York Mention The National Tribune.

\$525 Agents profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New Articles just out. A \$1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. Chidester & Son, 28 Bond St., N. Y. Mention The National Tribune. LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

Address: W. E. Moses, Box 867, Denver, Colo.

Mention The National Tribung.

Mention The National Tribuna A HANDSOME MUSTACHE count with TERRISH HAIR VISOR on amosthest face in Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune.

ton Buster & Love Cards, with Agent's fail count, And Dec. Stamp. BUCKEYS CARD CO., LACEYVILLE, OHIO. Mention The National Tribune.

CARDS The FINEST BAMPLE BOOK of Gold Bereled Edge, Hidden Name, Sile Finge, Eardispe and Calling Cards ever offered for a 2 orns stamp. These are GENUINE CARDS, NOT TRASH. UNION CARD CO., COLUMBUS, Office. Mention The National Tribune. CARDS FOR 1896. 50 Sample Styles CARDS FREE HAVERFIELD PUR CO, CAMA, OLD

Mention The National Tribune.

LANTERNS WANTED ON ELERANAL HARBACH & CO. 809 Filbert St. Phila. Mention The National Tribune.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purce; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free, address, C. J. Mason, Box, 519, New York City, N. Y. Mention The National Tribuna.

Morphine Habit Cured in 19 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. Mention The National Tribuna.

A PEEP ather mysteries, Effects of asyerting life.
20 page book for men, 20 pictures true to
life. Sent sealed in plain wrapper for 10c. silver or staines. HENDERSON, Drawer W. Kansas City, Mo. Mention The National Tribune.

\$4.50per1000 Cash for distributing circulars, Enclose \$4.50per1000 4cts. U.S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago. Mention The National Trioune. F HARRED or about to be reach Northern' fire sittler until

WANTED-ADDRESSES.

Mention The National Tribune.

WANTED By Capt. J. J. Briggs, Barnard, Lincoln County, Kan.—The address of Joseph H. Stokes,

r., who was a member of De Gress's battery.

WANTED-Will some reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE please send to Samuel White (Past inder of Post No. 2 G.A.R., Grand Rapids